

JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL

VOL. 16. No. 31

GAINESBORO, TENN., FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Dr. A. D. Byrne,
DENTIST
GAINESBORO
Have Your Dental Work
DONE NOW

STATEMENT

—OF—

THE CONDITION

—OF—

BANK OF GAINESBORO,

LOCATED AT

GAINESBORO, TENN.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS
FEB. 28, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$121,642.65
Overdrafts	433.94
Bonds and Stocks	5,875.09
Banking House	1,840.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,421.50
Other Real Estate	6,006.50
Cash	
On Hand	\$3,691.85
Due from	
Banks and	
Traders (on	
Demand)	39,542.65
	43,234.50
Total	\$180,454.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	\$27,000.00
Surplus Fund	5,000.00
Undivided Profits Less	
Expenses & Taxes Paid	3,537.57
Individual Deposits Sub-	
ject to Check	140,175.71
Cashier's Check's	292.74
Time Certificates of De-	
posits	3,848.07
Total	\$180,454.08

I, W. M. Gailbreath, cashier
of the above named bank, do solemnly
swear that the above statement
is true, and gives the actual condition
of the bank as shown by the
books on file in said bank.

W. M. GAILBREATH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to
before me, this 9th day
of March, 1916.

H. R. REEVES, N. P.

Correct—Attest:

R. V. Brooks, Director.
B. L. Quarles, "
W. F. Sadler, "

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a genuine necessity because it actually
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CANTON, OHIO

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KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

FOR COUGHS
AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

FERTILITY OF OUR LAND AND LIVE STOCK HAVE SUFFERED

(By R. M. Murphy, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

Not only has the fertility of our
farming land suffered by our failure
to get good stands of clover for the
past few years, but our live stock has
also suffered because of a lack of feed-
stuffs sufficiently rich in protein to
supply their requirement of muscle
making material. We have tried to,
in a measure, make up for our loss by
using cowpeas and soy beans, and
while they are now very generally
grown and as hay furnishes a satis-
factory substitute for clover, still on
many farms in the state the work
stock are forced to subsist, and to do
their daily work, on a ration composed
of corn, timothy, or of a mixture of
the other grass hays, millet, corn fod-
der, or sorghum, all of which are
good feeds in their proper places, but
which are all markedly low in protein
content.

Such a ration may be best im-
proved by the use of a small quantity
of cottonseed meal. Cottonseed meal
is our cheapest commercial source of
protein, since it contains from 38 to
41 pounds of protein in each one hun-
dred pounds of meal, or practically
three times as much as wheat bran
contains. It is very rich and for this
reason must be fed only in limited
quantities. Ordinarily a 1,000 pound
horse or mule should not be fed more
than two pounds per day, but this
amount may be fed continuously with-
out any danger of evil effects. The
proportion of cottonseed meal to corn
in the ration should not exceed one
pound of cottonseed meal to five
pounds of corn. One pound of cotton-
seed meal when used in this way will
save two pounds of corn, and since
corn is worth practically as much
pound for pound as cottonseed meal,
the use of two pounds of cottonseed
meal in the ration means the saving
of four pounds of corn, or a ration
three cents cheaper per day, or a sav-
ing of ten dollars per year, and in
addition the work stock will be kept
up in much better condition and look
better.

SOIL STIMULANTS AND HOW TO USE THEM

(By J. C. McAmis, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

Temporarily, soils may be made to
increase in production and at the same
time decrease in plant food. In fact,
bumper crops of grains are always ac-
companied by maximum output of fer-
tility. There is four times as much
plant food in a hundred-bushel corn
crop as in one of twenty-five.

Intensive tillage, deep plowing, thor-
ough cultivation, all increase crops,
because they make plant food avail-
able, but they add no plant food to the
soil. They help to take it away.

Fertilizers often enable crops to
take out more potash, phosphorus, and
nitrogen, particularly nitrogen, than the
fertilizers themselves contain. They
may increase production, but decrease
total plant food.

Two tons of limestone should be ap-
plied to the majority of acres in Ten-
nessee. It places potash and phos-
phorus in reach of plants, but it adds
none to the soil. It does not even add
nitrogen, unless legumes are intro-
duced to the cropping system to be
plowed under or fed and the manure
returned to the land.

These things are good: intensive til-
lage, fertilizers, lime—all have a place
in soil-building. Making plant food
available is the farmer's business. So
is making soils durable and perma-
nent. Worn soils are the natural re-
sults of placing fertility in reach only
of soil-robbing crops—grains, corn,
cotton, tobacco, etc. Soil-building crops
have not received their share of the
benefits.

It is a necessary thing to make
plant foods available by all possible
agencies, but they should be directed
first toward the increased production
of soil-building crops; red clover espe-
cially, and then to grains. It is more
important to have ideal preparation of
the soil for fall-sown clovers than it
is for spring-planted corn. Fertilizers,
which in the past have been saved re-
ligiously for wheat and corn, should be
applied generously to peas, beans, red
and crimson clover. So should lime.

When farmers decide to feed their
soils before they demand the work
of producing a corn crop, instead of
waiting until afterward to replace the
soil fertility taken out by the corn,
then soils will be durable.

WHEAT VERSUS CORN FOR HORSES AND HOGS

(By C. A. Willson, Tennessee Experi-
ment Station.)

Wheat has a very similar composi-
tion to that of corn, as the following
table will show:

100 pounds corn—Protein, 7.9; carbo-
hydrates, 66.7; fat, 4.3.
100 pounds wheat—Protein, 11.2;
carbohydrates, 67; fat, 2.

When wheat is worth 75 cents per
bushel, one can obtain a pound of the
nutrients in wheat at a cost of 1.6
cents per pound. When corn is worth
59 cents per bushel, a pound of these
nutrients costs 2.2 cents per pound.
One can readily see, then, that the
digestible nutrients in wheat at pres-
ent market prices cost much less than
they do in corn.

Practical feeding trials show that
for hogs wheat is a little more valu-
able than corn; that when combined
with corn the combination is much
more efficient than when fed alone.
Corn, when fed alone, requires 5.6
pounds to make one pound of pork.
Wheat when fed alone, requires 4.5
pounds to make one pound of pork.
When the two are mixed in equal
portions only 3.7 pounds are required
to make a pound of pork. These two
grains when combined make quite an
ideal feed for hogs. Should it be the
intention to feed wheat and no corn,
we would advise that one make up a
ration for hogs of five parts wheat
and one part cottonseed meal. To neu-
tralize the detrimental results that are
sometimes caused by the feeding of
cottonseed meal to hogs, we would
also advise that one make up a solu-
tion of copperas in the proportion of
two pounds of copperas to fifty pounds
of water, then feed two quarts of the
solution for every pound of cotton-
seed meal fed. These two feeds are
the cheapest that are obtainable for
hogs at the present time, omitting
from consideration, of course, the use
of succulent forage crops.

Wheat may also be substituted for
corn in the horses' ration. However,
care must be taken in its use, for new
wheat is apt to produce colic. We
would advise that the ration be cheap-
ened through the use of wheat with
corn and cottonseed meal. A very ex-
cellent ration for horses and mules
would be equal parts of corn and
wheat, and then mix with them one
part cottonseed meal for every six
parts of the mixture of equal parts of
corn and wheat.

For feeding purposes wheat should
not be ground too fine, as it may then
produce too pasty and sticky a mass
in the animals' stomach.

With the low prices for wheat that
are likely to prevail this fall, this feed
may be profitably used for hogs, cattle
and horses.

TIME TO PRUNE NOW.

(By C. A. Kaffer, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

Late April and early May is the best
time to prune trees in Tennessee.
Peach trees may be pruned earlier, and
grapevines that have not yet been
pruned should have the work done
when the new growth is a few inches
long, at which time the greatest care
is necessary to avoid breaking the new
shoots; but apples and pear trees
especially are best pruned now.

If the trees are of bearing age, be-
gin pruning at the top, and remember
that the purpose of pruning is to let
sunshine reach the fruit spurs in the
lower part of the crown. Prune heav-
iest at the top. It is better to cut out
many small limbs than one large one.
Do not make holes in the crown, but
endeavor to distribute the light evenly
throughout. Prune less and less as
you go down the tree, and at the lower
part of the crown remove nothing but
dead wood.

Young trees should be pruned to
give them a symmetrical shape, with
strong skeleton branches so placed as
to provide for the best distribution of
light throughout the crown when the
tree is in full bearing. The main
branches should radiate from the trunk
like spokes from a wheel hub. Avoid
cross-branching, and narrow-
forking. Do not cut out the small
branches on the lower limbs—they are
needed to shade the trunk and main
branches, thus preventing sun scald.
Cut back last year's shoots from one-
third to one-half, to make them stalky
(tall, slender trees can never carry
heavy crops), then the last year's
shoots to provide plenty of room and
light for those that remain. Remove
water sprouts as they appear through-
out the summer.

FOR SALE

The famous Myer Corner lot on
the square in Carthage. Big fire
destroyed this and other build-
ings February tenth and left only
two dry goods stores in county
seat of county with sixth richest
soil in the State. Will sell lot
reasonable and furnish money at
six per cent to build first class
store and give good time to re-
pay. Carthage merchants get
good profits. Three fair sized
fortunes have been made in this
building, which held the leading
store in this section for
over one hundred years.
Carthage enjoys lower rail
rates than any rail compet-
itor, because on both Tennessee
Central and Cumberland river
and they compete for traffic.
Rail rate from Nashville to Car-
thage; Nails 8 cents, competing
towns, rail rates 26 cents; Stoves
10 cents, competing towns, rail
rate 28 cents. To one I can trust
a great opportunity will be offer-
ed. None save honest, level-
headed hustlers need apply.

W. E. MYER,

Carthage, Tenn.

PLAN NOW TO PLANT CROPS FOR SILAGE

(By C. A. Hutton, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

At this season of the year farmers
generally are busy with field work
and are apt to neglect planning for
crops for filling the silo. The best
yield of silage is made by planting the
crop on well-prepared ground at the
usual corn-planting time. Good yields
are secured, however, by planting on
stubble land after a crop of wheat,
oats, rye, or barley has been harvest-
ed. A good seed bed should be pre-
pared by use of a subsoil plow and
disc harrow. This should be done as
soon as possible after the winter crop
is harvested, while the land is still
moist and mellow.

Corn is the best crop to plant for
silage. Any variety which makes a
good yield of grain in the locality will
make a good variety for silage. It is
usually best to plant one of the large-
growing, prolific varieties, however,
owing to the large tonnage secured.
Sorghum or cane makes a large yield,
but the silage is hardly as nutritious
as corn alone. A mixture of about 8
to 8 pounds corn and 4 to 6 pounds
sorghum per acre gives excellent re-
sults. The corn and sorghum may be
mixed and planted with an ordinary
corn drill, and cultivated as one would
cultivate corn. The sorghum adds suc-
culence to the silage and gives a
larger yield than corn alone.

Cow peas and soy beans may be mix-
ed with corn or sorghum for silage,
and they add palatability and protein
to the silage, but do not preserve in
the silo quite as well as corn or cane.
It is usually best to plant these crops
for hay to be fed dry with silage.

Farm For Sale

A splendid little farm for sale, containing 80 acres,
lying on the graded road from Tompkinsville to Gama-
liel, Ky., and about three miles from Tompkinsville, Ky.
Has plenty of good water, a fine bearing orchard, rea-
sonably good dwelling house and outbuildings; is near a
good school and reasonably accessible to several church-
es. Has about 20 acres of timber land, and about 20
acres of cleared land, which is now in wheat and rye; 8
acres in meadow; the remainder will be for corn this
year. This land lies well and is all tilable. Price of
farm \$875. Terms reasonable. For further particulars
call or write

RAD CHERRY,
TOMPKINSVILLE, KY.

NASHVILLE BANNER'S

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